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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/518,289	12/17/2004	Sebastien Guionnet	4590-363	6662
33308	7590	07/25/2007	EXAMINER	
LOWE HAUPTMAN & BERNER, LLP 1700 DIAGONAL ROAD, SUITE 300 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			KOCHE, GEORGE R	
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1734				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/518,289	GUIONNET ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	George R. Koch III	1734	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 March 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-5 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 6-9, 12-14, 19 and 20 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 10, 11, 15-18 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/23/06; 12/17/04
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Election/Restrictions***

1. Applicant's election without traverse of group II, claims 6-20 in the reply filed on 3/23/2007 is acknowledged.

***Information Disclosure Statement***

2. The information disclosure statement filed 12/17/2004, with respect to the foreign references, fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each cited foreign patent document; each non-patent literature publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.
3. It is noted that applicant alleges that the references are "believed to be in the file". However, MPEP 1893.03(g) makes clear that form PCT/DO/EO/903 will include an itemized list of the items received, including whether copies of the references are present. In this case, the PCT/DO/EO/903 mailed on 9/22/2006 does not indicate that copies of the references were received. Therefore, the burden to submit references still resides with the applicant. See MPEP 609.03 (If receipt of such copies is not indicated on the PCT/DO/EO/903 form in the file, burden is on the applicant to supply copies for consideration).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. Claims 6-9, 12-14, and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McGrew (US 5,948,199), Kurokawa (US 6,308,630)

As to claim 6, McGrew discloses a machine for producing hologram-secured documents, comprising: a holographic recording and identification code printing station (item 100; item 150); a hologram development station (item 105); a fixing station (item 120), and a station for adding adhesive (item 160).

McGrew does not disclose a station for adding colorant film; a station for cutting out the holograms; a roll for taking up the cutout remains; and a station for completing production of secure documents. McGrew merely teaches creating the hologram film, which will be used in later processes.

Kurokawa discloses a station for adding colorant film in the context of a station that manufactures holographic sections. Kurokawa utilizes a thermal transfer sheet with colorant layers (see column 12, lines 48-57), by use of an intermediate transfer recording medium (see Figure 5). Kurokawa discloses that this process and station is used to obtain a printed product

with high gradation (column 12, lines 65-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used a colorant film station in order to obtain a printed product with high gradation.

King discloses a typical secure document/card manufacturing station (see especially column 7, lines 31-49), which includes cutting out the printed products (scoring wheel 106), a roll for taking up the cut-out remains (takeup web 107, which wraps around the roller also numbered 107; see Figure 1), and a stations for completing the documents (punch wheel 110 and exit chute 108, which accumulates the products). King discloses that this particular configuration for finishing the products has the benefit of eliminating potential bending or buckling in the final products (see column 8, lines 22-39). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used these structures of King in order to eliminate potential bending or buckling in the final products.

As to claim 7, the references applied above do not disclose the station for completing production of documents is placed after the station for cutting out the holograms and comprises a station for printing documents and a station for bonding the holograms to the documents, but rather, disclose that the cutting occurs at the end, and as to claim 8, do not disclose the station for completing production of documents comprises, after the station for cutting out the holograms, means of bonding of a protective film, and means of storage, and a station for printing documents and for transferring holograms. However, official notice is taken that any of these orders are well known and conventional. One of ordinary skill in web handling would appreciate that such orders stations can used to finish the documents as an element of conventional design choice. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to have used these orders of stations in order to finish the document as a design choice.

As to claims 9, 13 and 14, official notice is taken that a pulley block upstream of the holographic recording station, a pulley block upstream of the fixing station and a pulley block upstream of the station for bonding the holograms to the documents are well known and conventional in web processing. These structures are also known as dancer rollers, and function to regulate the tension of the web, assuring proper web feeding. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used pulley blocks or dancer rollers in order to regulate web tension and assure proper web feeding.

As to claim 12, 19 and 20, Kurokawa as applied discloses a roll with adjustable position making it possible to determine the final color of each hologram. Kurokawa does this by adjusting the underlying colorant layer, and by using the appropriate colorant dye (see column 13).

7. Claim 10 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims:

8. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: the prior art of record does not suggest a database linked to the holographic recording station and to the station for printing documents.

9. Claims 11, 15, 16, 17 and 18 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

10. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: the prior art of record does not suggest the station for completing the production of documents a comparator linked on the one hand to means of reading codes on the documents and on the holograms, and on the other hand to means of signaling of an alarm.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to George R. Koch III whose telephone number is (571) 272-1230 (TDD only). If the applicant cannot make a direct TDD-to-TDD call, the applicant can communicate by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-866-377-8642 and giving the operator the above TDD number. The examiner can also be reached by E-mail at [george.koch@uspto.gov](mailto:george.koch@uspto.gov) in accordance with MPEP 502.03. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Philip Tucker can be reached on (571) 272-1095. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



George R. Koch III  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1734

GRK  
7/21/2007